THES WITH A KISS. the next morning, the was to look around for her I beside her bed. They in her place lay the habiliand to wear on her

aply : she hunted all around that the ling nothing that she melled to array herself as

" she said, when she sat a hermit's breakfast of where's my Sunday

theted a bit, then he said: where you won't find 'em. that you'd best be after doin' ilan runnin' about after a I was down on the shore this manifer and I seen heaps o' wood-you'd

bed and a more night!" Mat do to a sport, but said nothing. A her benign protector left little after he had disapand forth; but instead of for firewood, as she had her kelder she ran across the fields to

shell and hon aiready established at his work. To let was he had been for some that with his hands in his pelate to be miner the prospect on every befor a said of her. Having got tired of the characteristic occupation, he at length A home in the run to put a few touches to Lapertrad Soding that he was unconscious Ther makes he Matt crept up quietly behand han a die a peep at the picture. the blower - dilated with pleasure.

with all of heant full" she exclaimed. Saxon have come at last," said Brinkley mod), r ag on with his painting. the new me meavement and no further sound: so be continued to

"Forms you have come, you'll be pad and, he lastep round that I may contime to work. I am longing to refresh my memory with a sight of your face, Matt!". -Well, you can't," said Matt ? "they're beard up. "Eh-what's locked up-my memory or

it was clear Matt could not appreciate banar. She are him smile, and guessed he was maintain her, and her face grew black and would have slunk off but his Come here, Matt," he said. "Don't be ally dale tell me what's the matter, andwhy, when has become of your resplendent minent - vour gorgeous Sunday clothes P

"Yes, William Jones done it 'cause he told had the don't want me to come here and be

Didn't | tell your-they're locked up.

"oh! Tell you what it is, Matt, we will have our can way in spite of them. For the promit the parture shell be put aside. If in day ir a true can again den your Sunday restall, and sit to me again in them-if not light say I shall be able to finish the from memory. That portrait I shall noto ; i. In the meantime, as I want one fray- nel will point you as you are. Do

e Best

Fillings

ented.

ERSEY

Short

AN.

North-

e. N.J.

nkets,

that is deal her head vigorously. "Very wed," said Brinkley, "Then we will

the removed from his easel and carefully med the particult upon which he had been metaling. Then he put up a fresh cardboard, and said oun, inviting Matt to do the same. Wah to dappearance of the Sunday chilles the and satisfiness seemed to have displeand and and she became again a vertable child of nature. She looked like a hagy young pour fresh from a race on the manufacture, as she threw herself on the ground in an attitude which was all picturequele and heauty. Then, with her plump, on-turn | hand she began to carelessly pull to the grow while her black eyes searched aternately the prospect and the painter's

"He says yeare a pryin' scoundrel," she

Bimary laded up and smiled. "What is he. Matte" "Mr. Mora," she replied, and gave a jerk was her he of in the direction of Monkshurst. "The med ad," said Brinkley. "It is my mable of astrian friend, is it! I'm sure I'm multiple and to him. And when, may I ask, with his opinion of me?" "Last of ht, when he come to see William I wasn't to be took no more, the you was a scoundrel, pokin' and

limit to whistle, and went on for a while a marky touching up his work. Then he looked up and regarded the girl "Mr. M. ak siems to be very much inter-

The game hedded her head vigorously; then, them is 100 odious caress to which Mr. hat he had been she began to vioenth to ber clerk again. W. . Mr. Mark so interested in your Do you kee star

Thurs it's cause he found me when I come "Oh, he found you, did he? Then why doesn't he keep you?" "He do, only I live along o' William

began whiching lightly Man Nigor in y w. h his - the conversation began . sees did you come ashore

a r heard whether anything I which might lead to

has William Jones. He I si me some day and re-Mak says they were all I a t got no friends 'cept

I I find you, I suppose he and some you have no relat no class up a anybody in very hand of Mr. Monk to it is some you to the work-" life o cone." in the I rather skeptical.

hold been lev, as he went on and fr. and a wrong. Perhaps in or belies his real matureal real rand, generous to the to help the helpless-like you,

dimerco.

large.

" mined Matt; "Monk, of by haden t give mathin' to way to your own showing,

prove to your all those yearsis a) ham whatever upon him." which Matchad no I he more, but Brinkley, while he a depend his painting, silently this passio would be worth I could only find the key. person the key, if I but

bur! Perhans, since the a evidently dislikes my coming ation with ber. Lat it would in the before ! r, since, if he is quite unconscious of it the brush, rose and stretched

The tired of work. The and on the farophing. I shall go for a walk, ware in the mood, shall be my

was in the mood, for she was 1000 mountain. namer," she said, "Til go."

to give a welcome to the stranger Brinkley was amused. He accepted William Jones' offer of a seat, then he lit up his briar-root pfpe, and, while smoking lazily, he put a few questions to his host. But if he expected to gain information of any kind he was soon up. gain information of any kind he was soon un-deceived. William Jones was no fool. Com-bined with excessive avarice, he possessed all I am bring forth some re-We will refresh the inner man and girl |-| re we start." The drappenred into the caravan. Pres-

entily no reappeared hearing a small tray, on which was a small flask of brandy, a large jug of milk, some biscuits and a couple of glasses. This he placed on the camp-stool, which his master had just vacated, and which, when not in use as a seat, served as a table. Brinkley poured out two glasses of milk, then, to question Brinkley about his doings. looking at Matt, he held the little flask on high. "Brandy, Matte

She shook her head. "Very well, child; I think you are wise. Here, take the milk and drink confusion to months.

Matt took the glass of milk and drank it down, while Brinkley Lastened to dilute a d in Ireland." dispose of the other. Then be gave some orders to Tim, and they started off. As they, had no particular objet in view, they chose the pleasantest route, and clearly the pleasantest lay across the sandhills. Not because the sandhills were pleasant in themselvesthey were not, especially on a day when the sun was scorehing the roads and making the sea like a mill-pond-but because by crossing the sandhills one came, on the other side, upon a footpath which led, by various wind-

ings, gradually to the top of breezy cliffs. To the sanchiels, therefore, they wended their way. Having gained them, they tollowed a route which Matt knew full well, and which soon brought them to the narrow fortpath beyond. During the walk she was singularly silent, and Brink'ey seemed to be busily trying to work out some ab truse problem which had taken possession of his brain.

When they had followed the footpath for some distance and find gained the greensward on the top of the cliffs, the young man threw himself upon the grass, and invited Matt to do the same. It was very pleasant there, so the ing both to the eye and to the mind. The cliff was covered somewhat sparsely, it is true-with stunted grass; and just below on their right, lay the ocean, calm as any millpond, but sighing softly as the water kissed the rocks and flowed back again with rhythmic throbs. On their left lay the sondhills, glittering like dusty gold in the sun-rays, while just before and below them was

the village. "Do you see that house standing all by itself. close to shore?" said Matt, pointing to the cottage where she lived. "That belongs to William Jones. And, look ye now, there be William Jones on the rocks!"

Looking down, Brinkley beheld a figure moving along the rocks, just where the water touched the edge. "Very lazy of William Jones," he said. "Why isn't he at work?"

"At work!" "Yes, tilling the fields, or fishing. By the way, I forgot to ask you, is he a fisherman?"
"No, he ain't," said Matt. "He's a wrecker, ha is!"

"A what?" exclaimed Brinkley. "A wrecker," continued Matt, as if wrecking was the most natural occupation in the world. Brinkley looted at her, imagining that she must be practicing some wild joke. He Lad certainly heard of wreckers, but he had always believed that they were a species of humanity which had belonged to past centuries, and were now as extinct as a mammoth. But the girl evidently meant what she said. and thought there was nothing extraordinary

"That sea don't look ugly, do it?" she coutinued, pointing at the ocean. "But it is; there's rocks out there where the ships split on; then they go all to pieces, and the things

come ashore." "And what becomes of all the things, Matt?" "Some of 'em's stole, and some of 'em's took by the coastguards. They do say," she added. mysteriously, "as there's lots o' things-gold and silver-bid among them sandhills. Before the coastguards come all the folk was wreckers, like William Jones, and they used to get what come ashore, and they used to hide it in the sandhills."

"Indeed! Then, if that is the case, why don't they take the treasure up, and turn it into money?" "Why? 'Cause them sandhills is allus

changing and shifting about, they are; though they know well enough the things is there, there's no findin' of 'em." "I always thought William Jones was poor?" "So he is, he says!" replied Matt; "cause, though he be allus foraging, he don't find

much now on account o' them coastguard chaps." After they had rested themselves they went a little farther up the cliff, then they followed a narrow, winding path, which brought them to the shore below. Here Matt, who seemed to be pretty well grounded in the history of the place, pointed him out the wonders of the coast. She showed him the caves, which tradition said had been formerly used as wreckers'

haunts a d treasure stores, but which were now washed by the sea, and covered with slimy weeds; then she brought him to a promoutory where they told her she herself had been found. This spot Brinkley examined curiously, then he looked at the girl. "I suppose you had clothes on " re you

came ashore, didn't von Matte Why, of course I had. William Jones has ot 'em!"
"Has he? Where?" "In his cave, I expect."

"His cave! Where is that?" asked Brink.

"Dunno," returned Matt; "perhaps it's omewhere hereabout. I've seen William Jones come about here, I have, but I never could track him."

ley, becoming very much interested.



Matt's information on the vague that it seemed useless to institute a search; so, after a regretful look at the rocks, Brinkley proposed that they should saunter back along the shore. "By the way," said he, "I want you to introduce me to William Jones." "To William Jones?"

"Yes. Strange as the fancy may seem to you, I should like for once in my life to stand face to face with a real live wrecker."

They made their way back along the coast, until they reached William Jones' cottage Here they paused, principally for Reinstey to take a glance at the annual awelling, then they crossed the threshold. What sort of a they crossed the threshold. What sort of a place ne had got into it was utterly impossible for Brinkley to tell; it was so dark he could see nothing. Having crossed the threshold, therefore, he paused, but Matt went fearlessly forward, struck a light, and ignited the rushlight on the table. "William Jones," said she, "here be the

By the light of the flickering rushlight painter!" Brinkley now looked about him, At a glance he noted some of the details of the queer little room; then his eye fell to pon the occupants, whom, from Matt's description, he recognized as William Jones and the grizaly author of his being.

The old man, who, Brinkley perforce ad-

the Rembrandtish head which Matt had recognized, sat dozing fitfully by the hearth, while his son was busily employed in mending an old lantern.
Upon the entrance of Brinkley the lantern was quickly thrown aside, and William Jones. assuming a most obsequious manner, hastened

the cunning of the fox, and the moment ne saw that the stranger was pumping him be was on his guard. Presently, however, his curiosity gained

the day. Categorically, in his turn, he began "I suppose now, master," said he, "you travel about a deal in that cart of yourn? Brinkley explained that the "cart" in question had been in his possession only a few

"But I traveled a good deal before I got it," he explained. "This time last year I was "In Ireland, master!"

"Yes, on the west coast; do you know it?" William Jones shook his bead. "There be plenty wreck there, ain't there?" mid he, suddenly.

"Wreck!" repeated Brinkley. "Yes, I've heard tell o' wonderful storms and big ships breaking up. Look ye now, they do tell wonderful tales; and I wonder sometimes if all they says he true." Brinkley looked at his host for a minute or

so in silent wonder, for the little man was transformed. Instead of gazing about him with the stupid expression which up till now his face had worn, his face expressed all the keenness of a fox-hound well on the scent. There was also another curious thing which the young man noticed: that the word "wreck" seemed to act like magie on the other member of the Jones household. At the first mention of it the old man started from his sleep; and he now sat staring wildly before him, evidently imagining be was standing on a headland, going out to sea.
"Wreck!" he murmured. "Ay, there it be, driftin' in wi' the wind and tide, William

-driftin' in wi' the tide." "Shut up, old man," said William, giving his father a nudge; then, turning again to Brinkley, he said: "Be them tales true, mas-"Eh? Oh, yes, perfectly true," said Brink-

ley, being in a lively humor, and determined to give his host a treat. The expression in the eyes of William Jones became even more greedy. "Praps," he said, "you've seen some of

hem wrecks?" "Dear me, yes," answered Brinkley, determined to give the reins to his imagination. "I've seen any number of them. Huge ships broken up like match-boxes, and every soul on board them drowned; then afterward-" "Ah, yes, mister," said William Jones, eagerly, as the other paused; "arter-" "Well, afterward, my friend, I've seen

treasures come ashore that would have made you and me, and a dozen others such, rich for "Dear, dear! and what became of it, mister—tell me that?" "What became of it?" repeated Brinkley. whose imagination was beginning to give

way; "why, it was appropriated, of course, by the population." "And didn't you take your share, mister?" "If" repeated Brinkley, who was getting 'well, no;-firstly, because I didn' wish to-I have a superstitious horror of wearing dead men's things; and secondly, because I could not have done so had I wished. The people are clannish; they wanted it all for themselves, and would have killed any interfering stranger." "I suppose, mister, there be no coastguard

chaps there?" said William Jones. "Oh. dear. no! No coastguards." "Ah!" sighed the old man, coming out of his trance. "It warn't so long ago when there warn't no coastguard chaps here neither. Then times was better for honest men. On a dark night 'twas easy to put a ight on the headland, and sometimes we got prize or two that way, didn't we, William lear? But now-"

"You shut up!" roared William, giving his parent a very forcible dig in the ribs. "You don't know what you're talkin' about, you don't. The old 'un is a bit queer in the head, master," he explained; "and he's allns a dreamin', he is. There ain't no prizes here, the Lord knows; it's a'most as much as we can do to git a bit o' bread. Matt knows that: don't ee, Mattr' But whatever Matt knew she evidently

meant to keep to herself, for she gave no re-ply. Presently, after a little more general conversation, Brinkley rose to go. He offered a two-shilling piece to William Jones, and, somewhat to his amazement, that worthy accepted it gratefully.
"Good-by, Matt," said Brinkley.* But in a

trice Matt was beside him. "I'm going to show you the way," she explained as she went out with him into the

"Whew!" said Brinkley when they were fairly clear of the cabin; "the open air is better than that den; but then William Jones is very poor, isn't he, Matt?" "He says he is." "But don't you believe it?"

"Praps I do, and praps I don't; it don't

"Not the leart in the world." They went on for a while in silence; then Matt, who had been furtively watching his face all the while, spoke again. "You ain't angry, are you, master!" she "I angry? what for?"

matter to you, does it?"

"Cause I said that just now." "Dear me, no; whatever you might say, Matt, wouldn't offend me." If he expected to please her by this he was mistaken. "That's 'cause you don't care. Well,

don't care neither, if you don't." She ran a little ahead of him, and continued to precede him until she gained the last sandhill and caught a glimpse of the caravan. Then she paused. "You don't want me to go no further, do

"All right-good-by." She gave a bound, like a young deer, and prepared to start for a swift run back, but the young man called her. "Matt, come here!"

She came up to him. He put his arm about her shoulders, bent over her upturned face, and kissed her. In her impulsive way, Matt returned the kiss ardently; then, to his amazement, she gave one strange look into his eyes-blushed violently and hung her "Come, give me another, Matt," he said.

But Matt would not comply. With one jerk she freed herself from him; then, swift towar the see THE LATEST SCHOOL-GIRL FOLLY.

Cure for "Such a Cold"-Snuff Taking-What a Druggist Says.

[Nashville American.] A high school girl in a west end car, took a flat, exedized-silver box from her hand bag, carefully removed a sover, pinched a few counts of snuff-colored powder on the pink tips of her dainty fingers, and pushed it up her nostrils with a dexterous grace that a confirmed snuff-taker woul! have envied. Half a dozen passengers gazed at her in amazement. She smiled placidly, brushed off her upper lip with a lace handkerchief. and remarked to her companion: "Oh, I've such a cold."

"So've I," was the meek response. Cf came the cover again, the silver box was passed over as a man hands out a paper of tobacco, and another pinch of the brown powder vanished up another charming little nose. Both girls sneezed once, very mildly, and got off the car. A fashionable jeweler said: "We have

frequent calls for snuff-boxes, silver and gold ones, from young men as well as young women. It is simply what you might call a 'notion.' I can't say whether anything is put in the boxes, but I'do know that young people buy them and carry them." A druggist said: "Oh, no; it wasn't snuff. The girls have an idea that it is fashionable to carry those boxes, and naturally enough they want something to put in them. Genuine fermented tobacco snuff would make them sick. We mix them up a harmless compound, perfumed like sachet powder, put in a little pearlash to keep it damp, and just enough Scotch yellow to tickle them a little and make them sneesa. When a girl

puts one of those boxes on the counter and

says that she wants something to clear a

cold in the head we know what she means."

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY] CHAPTER XXXVIII.

An Act for the formation of incorporated associations by the membership of fraternal societies in this state. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That it shall be lawful for any number of members, not less than twentyful for any number of members, not less than twentyfive, representing at least five separate lodges or
councils of any freedral society having a grand jurisdiction within this state, when met together under a
call duty published in at least one newspaper issued
and circulating within the county wherein such
lodges hold their meetings, stating the object of said
meeting to be to incorporate under this act and the
time and place of said meeting, which said call shall
be signed by a chairman and secretary of what purports to be a temporary organization of members of
such fraternal society previously made, to select by a
two-thirds vote of all the members then present and
voting, a name for such association, and by a like
vote to elect fifteen members of such fraternal society to be the trustees thereof.

2 And be it enacted. That said trustees when
elected shall forth with make a certificate signed and
sealed by each of them, and duly acknowledged to
be their hand and seal and file the same with the
county clerk of the county wherein said association county clerk of the county wherein said association shall have organized, which certificate shall be recorded by the county clerk and after such record the same shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and upon the filing thereof the secretary of state shall issue a certificate to said trustees declarate that the to be and from the date of said certificate. they and their successors shall be a corporation under the laws of this state; that said certificate thus filed shall contain the following facts:

I. The name selected to designate the association in its business.

'II. The place where the business of the association

II. The place where the business of the association is to be conducted, which must be within the county where organized, and the object for which said association is formed.

III. The total amount of the capital stock of the association which its trustees are authorized to issue by the vote of two thirds of the members at and meeting for organization, which amount said meeting is hereby required to fix, and which shall not be less than two thousand dollars or more than one hundred thousand dollars, and the amount with which they will commence business, which shall not be less than a subscription of twenty-five per cent of the total capital stock, the par value of the shares of which shall not exceed ten dollars.

IV. The name and residence of every member present at the meeting for organization, and the lodge or council to which he shall belong.

8. And be it enacted, That associations incorporated under this act shall have full power and lawful authority to take, hold, receive, grant and convey by authority to take, hold, receive, grant and convey by deed, bequest or devise any and all land and real es-tate necessary and proper for the prosecution of their business. business.

4. And be it enacted. That the sole and only object of associations created under this act shall be to purchase the necessary land and buildings, or build and erect such building or buildings upon land purchased by or devised to them, and furnish and repair the same for use and occupancy as a public or private hall, opera house, theatre or other like public or pri-vate building, with the right to let parts thereof for

vate building, with the right to let parts thereof for general business purposes.

5. And be it enacted. That the trustees first elected as aforesaid shall held their office for one year from the date of the certificate of organization filed by them and until their successors are elected and entered upon the discharge of their duties; that said trustees shall be authorized to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said association as fixed by its certificate of incorporation and require the payment of said capital stock in such installments as may be deemed necessary for the needs of the association, but said trustees shall in no case be required to receive any subscription offered by or to issue any of receive any subscription offered by or to issue any of the capital stock to any person not a member of the fraternal society whose membership organized the association.
6. And be it enacted that any such association if it

shall discover that its capital stock is insufficient to fulfill its requirements, may, through its board of trustees, with the written consent of two-thirds in interest of its stockholders, at any time increase interest of its stockholders, at any time increase its capital stock to such an amount as may be so consented to by the stockholders; provided, said increase and original capital stock shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

7. And be it enacted, That an annual meeting of stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in June in each year, of the time and place of which meeting ten days' previous public notice shall be given by advertisement in at least one newspaper published within the county where such an association exists, and by a like personal notice to be mailed to each stockholder of the association at his residence as

stockholder of the association at his residence as stated upon the stock book of the association, at which annual meeting the trustees shall make, through the treasurer of the board, a full and detailed account of all receipts and dislursements by them made, which report shall be certified to as correct in every item thereof by a committee of at least three of the board of trustees, and shall be open for inspection to any stockholder at any time after said meeting at the office of the president of the board of trustees, whose duty it shall be to take and retein such ort; that the president of the board of trustees report; that the president of the board of trustees shall call said stockhold rs' meeting to order and preside thereat, and a secretary shall be elected by the meeting; in an absence of the president of the board any stockholder may call the meeting to order and the meeting choose some stockholder to occupy the chair, and said meeting when organized shall by a majority vote of the stock voted thereat select firen trustees for the next ensuing year, whose term

of office shall begin immediately upon their election, and the chairman and secretary shall certify the re sult of the election by a certificate under their hands, which shall be filed by the secretary of the board of trustees with the papers in his office, and duly en-tered in the minutes of the stockholders' meeting. 8. And be it enacted, That the board of trustees 8. And be it enacted, That the board of trustees shall have power to adopt by-laws for the regulation and government of the association and the conduct of business, and to altar, amend or repeal the same by a two-thirds' vote of the board at any regular meeting if notice of the proposed alteration, amendment or repeal shall have been given at a previous regular meeting, and it may be provided by said by-laws that the stock of said association shall or shall not be voted by proxy: that the members elected on not be voted by proxy; that the members elected on the board of trust es shall after their election im-mediately meet and organize by the election of a resident, secretary, treasurer and such other officers as the by-laws may provide.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect

Approved February 23, 1885.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1. Joint Resolution relative to penal colonization. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sena-Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the senators and representatives in congress from this state be hereby requested to ask for a congressional inquiry into the fitness of a portion of the territory of Alaska for the purpose of a penal colony, and the advisability of establishing such a colony for life or long-term convicts of the general government, and of the several states, to the end that with equally complete sequestration of dangerous criminals and equally effective punishment there may be better secured the improvement or reformation of the convicts, the comfort of their families, and the interest of honest labor with which under the present jenal of honest labor with which under the present penal in all parts of the country.

2. And be it resolved, That the governor he hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the senators and representatives of

this state in congress.

Approved February 23, 1885. JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2. Joint Resolution relating to the abolishment of quarantine dues upon certain vessels engaged in the whereas, under laws of the State of New York, from the first day of April to the first day of November in each year, a quarrantine charge of three or more dollars is levied upon each and every vessel engaged in the coasting trade sailing out of Cape Henry, Virginia, and some ports north of the same, at each entrance of such vessel into the waters of New York bay, and that under said quarantine regulations a vessel arriving at such quarantine station after sunvessel arriving at such quarantine regulation after sun-down is compelled to anchor and wait until after sunrise before being boarded, or any attempt being made at same and allowed to proceed to her anchor-age or dock, thereby losing advantage of favorable winds and tides, and resulting in serious detention and loss:

And Whereas, the fees thus collected aggregate an enormous sum of money, and the detention caused in collecting same places a grevious burden and useless tax upon the commerce of our country; And Whereas, all vessels trading out of Cape Henry, Virginia, do not depart from any port where infectious and contagious diseases exist, and should not the contagious diseases exist. not in any way be taxed and classed as vessels sailing from infectious and contagious ports;

And Whereas, the State of New Jersey does not admit the right of the state of New York to impose such burdens when its compose burdens upon its commerce therefore;
1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor of this state is hereby authorized and requested to take such action in the pres. see as will secure to the cititens of this state exemption from all such burdens.
Approved February 23, 1885. CHAPTER XLVII.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to enable incorporated towns to construct water works for the extinguishment of fires and supplying the in-habitants thereof with pure and wholesome water" passed March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four

eighty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assemthe act to which this is a supplement be extended and applied to all incorporated boroughs, camp meeting associations and other municipal commissions in this state, by whatever name they may be designated in their act of incorporation. in their act of incorporation.

2. And be it enacted. That section nineteen of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby amended so that the same shall read and be.

[19. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said water commissioners to keep all funds which may come in their hands on deposit with one or more of the banks located in said town, borough, damp meeting association, and other municipality, and in the same there are no banks in said town, borough, camp meeting association or other municipality, and in the said town, borough, camp meeting association or other municipality, and in the said town, borough, camp meeting association or other municipality, and in the said town, borough, camp meeting association or other municipality, and in the said town, borough, camp of the banks located in said town, borough, camp meeting association, and other municipality, and in tase there are no banks in said town, borough, camp meeting association, or other municipality, said funds shall be deposited in such bank or banks as may be designated by said board of commissioners or other governing body of such town, borough, camp meeting association, or other municipality, and they shall draw said funds by checks upon said bank or banks, to be signed by at least by frieffy the purpose of their receipts and the same are drawn and the said water commissioners shall keep accurate accounts of their receipts and disbursements, in proper books to be provided by them for that purpose, and which shall always be open for the inspection of the commissioners or other governing power of said town, borough, camp meeting association, or other municipality, and their authorized agents, and which accounts shall be annually, in the month of March, audited by a committee of said board of commissioners of said town, borough, camp meeting association, or other municipality, and a short abstract thereof, shall be published with the annual statement of the town finances; every water commissioner at the expiration of his term of office shall deliver to his co-commissioners all books and papers which he may have in his possession or custody waters of the cathod papers. shall deliver to his co-commissioners all books and papers which he may have in his possession or custody by virtue of his said office; and all books and papers of said water commissioners which are no longer currently needed by them shall be deposited with the clerk of said town, borough, camp meeting association, or other municipality, who is hereby required to keep them safely in his office, but with liberty 19 said water commissioners at all times to examine the same in said clerk's office; provided, nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to towns and boroughs having special acts.

3. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect immediately. Immediately. Passed March 9, 1885.

CHAPTER XLVIII. A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An Act relative to sales of lands under a public statute or by virtue of any legal proceeding," (Revision) approved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred proved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no sale of lands heretofore made shall be invalidated by the omission of a portion of the newspaper advertising provided for in the act to which this act is a supplement, or in any other act supplementary thereto; provided, that such sale shall have been advertised in a newspaper printed and published at the county seat of said county wherein said lands are situated once in each week for thirty days next preceding such sale, and in one other newspaper of said county three weeks next preceding such sale; provided, further that all the other provisions of said act shall have been compiled with; and that this act shall not be construed to regulate any sales of lands to be made after this act goes into effect.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 9, 1885.

An Act for the establishing and maintaining sewers

He it enacted by the Senate and General Assets of the State of New Jersey. That it shall be law al for the state of New of any incorporated local ity, governed by a board of commissioners, to con-tract with any person, persons or corporation for the removal of sewage, and for the construction of a oundaries of such local government, upon such as mable terms as they may agree upon, also, for id board to make ordinances and rules in relation to the manner of such construction and maintenance of such sewers, and in relation to the manner in which said person, persons or corporation, so con-tracting, shall exercise their rights.

2. And be it enacted, That such person, persons, or 2. And be it emacted, That such person, persons, or corporation shall be subject to such rules, ordinances and regulations as said commissioners may establish, and have the right to use such streets for the pur-pose of the construction of such sewers as may be agreed upon by such board of commissioners, and shall have the right to make such reasonable charges, against the owners of buildings, which may be connected with said sewers, as the said commission-

S. And be it enacted, That the said board of com and be it emacted, that the said leads to deministion are or other governing body shall have the right to purchase and take from such person, persons or derivation, their entire system of sewerage and drainage, constructed under this act and any supplements that may be made thereto, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between such commissioners and research and research and account of correctation and as terms as may be agreed upon between such commis-sion is and person, persons or corporation, and at any time after the expiration of twenty years, shall have the right to purchase said system of sewerage and drainage, upon payment to said person, persons or corporation of a sum of money equal to the origi-nal cost of said works; provided, that if said person, persons or corporation shall fail or neglect to keep said system in good, healthy and effective condition, that stehts as are currenteed by this set, shall be their rights as are guaranteed by this act shall be forfeited to said board of commissioners.

4. And be it emacted, That this act shall take effect Passed March 9, 1885.

CHAPTER L an Act enabling a change of name of certain municzens of any municipality which has been incorporated as the commission, or the commission of shall desire to change such corporate name to that of or the city of it shall be lawful for the legal voters of such commission at any munic for special election called in accordance with the provisions of this act to vote for or against such change of name.

2. And be it enacted. That when application shall be made to the governing board of such commission for such change of name, such governing board shall cause the clerk of such commission to advertise in cause the clerk of such commission to advertise in the same way and manner as the municipal elections are divertised that such change of name will be voted for at the following election, and shall cause to be placed on the ballots at such an election the words "for the adoption of the name of city," or "against the adoption of the name city," and the election officers with the other election returns shall make return to the governing board of such commission a true and correct statement in writing under their hands of the result of the election with reference to true and correct statement in writing under their hands of the result of the election with reference to pos the minutes of said board.

3. And be it enacted, That after such change of shall have been adopted the governing board of municipality shall be known and styled as 4. And be itenacted. That all the provisions of the 4. And be is enacted, That all the provisions of the charters of such muni-ipalities except so much as refers to the name, all ordinances, resolutions and official acts ordained, passed or executed as commission shall remain legal and of full effect in such places as shall adopt the name of "city" and ail provisions, ordinances, resolutions and official acts or dained, passed or executed under the name of city, shall be legal and of full force and effect as if passed, ordained or executed under the name of commission.

5. And be it enacted. That all acts or parts of acts. ned or executed under the name of commission. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, whether special or general, not consistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 9, 1885.

CHAPTER LL An Act to prevent fraud upon travelers. Thereas, numerous frauds have been practiced upon unsuspecting travelers by means of the saie by un authorized persons of railway and other tickets; and also upon railroads and other corporations by the fraudulent use of tickets in violation of the con-tract of their purchase; now, therefore, with the view of preventing and punishing such frauds. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That it shall be the duty of owner or owners of any railroad, steamboat or other conveyance for the transportation of passenre, to provide each agent who may be authorized to il tickets or other certificates entitling the holde ivel upon any railroad, steamboat or other public syance with a certificate setting forth the author-such agent to make such sales, which certificate be duly attested by the corporate scal, if such be, of the owner of such railroad, steamboat or public conveyance; and also by the signatures owner or officer whose name is signed upon ckets or coupons which such agent may sell. And be it enacted. That it shall not be lawful for any person not possessed of such authority, so evidenced to sell, barter or transfer for any consideration whatever the whole or any part of any ticket or tickets, passes or other evidences of the holders' or tickets, passes or other evidences of the holders title to stravel on any railroad, steamboat or other public conveyance, whether the same be situated operated or owned within or without the limits of this state; provided, such tickets shall have printed thereon a notice of the penalties imposed by this act, and of the provision made for their redemption.

3. And be it enacted, That any person or persons violating the provisions of the second section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either or both, in the discretion of the court in which such person or persons shall be convicted.

And be it cancted. That it shall be the duty of agent who shall be authorized to sell tickets, arts of tickets, or other evidences of the holders' or parts of tickets, or other evidences of the holders' title to travel, to exhibit to any person desiring to purchase a ticket or to any officer of the law who may request him, the certificate of his authority thus to sell, and to keep said certificate posted in a conspicuous place in his office for the information of travel-5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of railroad, steamboat and other public conveyances to provide for the redemption at the terminal station named thereon of the whole or

the terminal station named thereon of the whole or such parts or coupons of any ticket or tickets, that they may have sold, as the purchaser, for any reason, has not used and does not desire to use, at a rate which shall be equal to the difference between the price paid for the whole ticket and the cost of a ticket between the points for which the proportion of said ticket was actually used; and the sale by any person of the unused portion of any ticket, otherwise than by the presentation of the same for redemption as presentation of the same for redemption, as led for in this section, shall be deemed a viola-of the provisions of this act and shall be pun-as hereinbefore provided; provided, that this act shall not prohibit any person who has purchased a ticket from any agent authorized by this act, with the bona fide intention of traveling upon the same the whole distance between the points named in said leket, from selling the unused part of the same to the company that sold the same, and it shall be the duty of the said company to pay for such unused por-tion of ticket the difference between the actual fare oint used and the amount paid for such ticket.

And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed blic act and shall take effect immediately.

An Act to provide for the taxation of the property of persons engaging temporarily in business in taxing districts subsequently to the completion of the annual assessment by the local assessors. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That whenever any perion, firm or corporation shall, subsequently to the time fixed by law, for the completion of the annual valuation and assessment for local taxes in any taxing district in this state bring or send into such taxing district any stock of goods or merchandise to be sold or disposed of in a place of business temporarily occupied for their sale, without the intention of engaging in permanent trade in such place, the owner, consignee or person in charge of the said goods or and in person in charge of the said goods or exhandise shall immediately notify the local assor or board of assessors by whatever name such ficer or board shall be designated; and thereupon essessor or board of assessors, as the case may be, all at once proceed to value the said stock of goods demerchandise at its true value, and upon such that on the said owner, consigned or person in all ation the said owner, consignee or person is harge shall pay to the collector of taxes of the town thin, town, borough or city, as the case may be, a tax at the rate assessed for state, county and local pur-coses in the taxing district in the year then current; at the rate assessed for state, county and local purposes in the taxing district in the year then current; and it shall not be lawful to sell or dispose of any such goods or merchandise as aforesaid in such taxing district until the assessor or board of assessment shall have been so notified as aforesaid and the tax assessed thereon duly paid to the collector.

2. And be it enacted, That in case any such owner, consignee or person in charge of such stock of goods and merchandise as is mentioned in the foregoing section shall fall or neglect to notify the proper assessor or board of assessment, or to pay the said tax as is berein required, or shall proceed to sell or dispose of such stock or any portion thereof before the payment of the tax levied on account thereof, the owner of such goods or merchandise shall forfeit to such taxing district a sum equal to twice the amount of tax assessable as aforesaid on account of such stock; such forfeiture may be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the collecting officer of such taxing district in any court having jurisdiction in civil causes to the amount thereof, and such action may be commenced by a writ of attachment which shall issue upon the filing in such court of the affidavit of the collecting officer, showing a cause of forfeiture under this act; the subsequent proceedings in said cause shall be regulated and conducted in the same manner that suits by attachment against non resident or absconding debtors are conducted; the said penalty shall be preferred before all other debts or chains proved or preferred in such action; any mistate in the name of the owner of the said goods or

chims proved or preferred in such action; any mis-take in the name of the owner of the said goods or merchandise shall not affect the right to recover such penalty by an attachment and sale of such stock.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect.

mmediately. Passed March 9, 1885.

roved or preferred in such action; any m

CHAPTER LXVII.

An act to secure payment of the interest and principal of bonds now issued and that may be issued in pursuance of an act entitled "An act in relation to cumbered cities," approved March seventeenth, and the interest and eight hundred and eighty-one.

Be it enacted, and the content of the state of New Jersey, that it shall be the duty of the State of New Jersey, that it shall be the duty of the officers, boards or autorities, having power to assess and levy taxes for state and county purposes in any municipality, and they are hereby empowered to levy an additional tax therein for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest as it accrues, and the principal when due, on all bonds now issued and that may be issued by any city within their county, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act in relation to encumbered cities," approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, but no tax shall be levied in anticipation of the istuing of any such bonds; such additional tax, when levied, shall be collected by the appropriate officers of the municipality, and used and applied exclusively for the purposes aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That it shal be lawful for the council or other legislative body of any municipality which has issued, or shall issue, any bonds under the authoeity of said act of March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, to appropriate to their payment, by ordinance, which shall have the force of contract, any or all claims or demands due to such municipality for unpaid taxes and assess CHAPTER LXVII. their payment, by ordinance, which shall have the force of contract, any or all claims or demands due to such municipality for unpaid taxes and assessments and the moneys that may be collected thereon; that after the passage of such ordinance all moneys collected on account of the taxes and assessments so appropriated shall, as fast as collected, be paid over to a trustee to be appointed by such council or other legislative body, and used by said trustee exclusively, either for the purchase of said bonds, in such manner as may be provided in such ordinance, or for their payment, if payable, either in full or pro rata; and all bonds so purchased or paid in full shall be at once delivered to the municipality and canceled; said ordinance may also provide that the said bonds and accrued interest shall be the only bonds or class of bonds or obligations of the municipality faxes and thereafter be received in naviously security and as essments so appropriated to their security and as essments so appropriated to their security and an essments so appropriated to their security and payment; the said council or other legislative body shall have full power to pass from time to time such ordinances, and enter in such contracts with a trustee or trustees for the benefit of the holders of bonds, is used and to be issued under the said act of March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and eightyone, as such council or legislative body shall deem necessary or proper to carry out the powers herein granted. granted.

1. And be it enacted that all acts or parts of acts, general, local or special, inconsistent with the pro-

d, and this act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER LYIII. An Act relating to arrearney of water rents or charges

authorities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey That in any city of this state, wherein water works are owned in the city and controlled by the city authorities, the numbering and controlled by the city authorities, the numbering and controlled by the city authorities, the numbering and controlled by the city authorities the number of the regulation of the charge of such water works or the regulation of the distriction. distribution and use of water from the reservoirs re-preservoirs connected with such water works, shall have full power and authority in case of the newest or refusal if any person or composition to promptly pay for the use or remained water hereafted to be hopeaster furnished by such city or any industrial or partment thereof, in or upon any building pines or premises, to shut off the supply of a ster from such building place or premises, and to make, a rept and building, place or premises, and to make, anoth and enforce such by laws, rule or rules, and regulations as may be decided proper by such municipal department in relation there to, and in case the supply of water shall be shut off from any building, place or premises for non-payment of water rent as water rents, the said city or such municipal department aforesaid, shall not be competited again to supply said building, place or premise or any additional limit. building, place or premise, or any actitional building or creetion thereon, with water until sate arrears, with interest and penalties, if required, shall be fully paid and satisfied, nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to deprive the said city of any rights which it now his to presente any person or persons, corporation or corporations to the use of water or the power to sell lands and premises for unpaid water rents, or otherwise deprive the city of any existing rights regarding the same.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect

Approved March 9, 1885. CHAPTER LXIX. An Act to cure defective acknowledgments of conveyances by corporations. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assem bly of the State of New Jersey. That the asknowledgments and records of any and all decised on veyance of land, tenements and real estate situate within this state heretofore made, executed and de livered by any corroration, organized under the laws of this state and having for its object the purchase, improvement or sale of lands, but which deeds have been acknowledged by an officer of the granter cor poration instead of having been proved to a sub-scribing witness thereto, be and the same are brichy declared as good, valid and effectual, as if the same has been duly proved; provided, and deed or detels shall have been recorded in the clerk's or register's office of the county wherein such lands are situated for five years last past.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect mmediately... Approved March 11, 1885.

CHAPTER LXX. An Act for the ascertainment, protection and enforcement of the rights of the State, under special charters in certain railroad and canal property. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That it shall be the duty of the attorney general of this state to ascer. tain what companies have special privileges or im-munifies and what privileges or immunities by virtue of their charters other than such privileges and inmunities as are granted by the general railroad act of the state, and in particular that he ascertain what companies, if any, have privileges or incountiles with respect to taxation, and with respect to the right to charge tolls, fares and rates of compensation for the transportation of freight or passengers, and that he estimate the pecuniary value of these privi-leges as compared with the status of the same companies if organized under the general railroad law.

2. And be it enacted. That it shall be the duty of said attorney general to ascertain and report what special rights are reserved or given to the state in any rail road or canal company or in its property, other than such rights as are reserved to the state by the general rights as are reserved to the state of the general radicoad law in corporations organized thereunder or in their property, and in particular that he ascertain the companies whose property may, by their charters, be taken by the the state in any other manner than by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, and in what manner and only hat terms the same may be taken, and the probable value of such right to take same, and the probable cost of such taking. 3. And be it enacted. That the said attorney general shall report either to the present or to the mext ses-sion of the legislature, or to both, and that he shall frame and report acts or proposed laws for the dell wherein the state has a special interest or for the dis-posal of such rights at their fair value, which acts may provide for the actual taking of said property by state or for an agreement with the now holding or possessing the said propert the same to them, or for the sale of the right of the state to take such property to the highest bidder, or for the repeal of the charters of such companies and the appointment of receivers to take charge thereof on behalf of the state and of all parties concerned, or for such other measures as shall seem just and for the interest of the state, having in view the abolition of all special privileges or immunities and the realiz-ation to the state of the fair value of its rights and interests in railroad property and corporations.

4. And be it enacted, That said attorney general may employ such counsel clerks, stenographers and other assistants as may be necessary, and the treas-urer of the state is hereby authorized and directed to pay, on the warrant of the comptroller, the expenses

incurred under the provisions of this act, the same being first properly certified by the attorney general. 5. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this act the attorney general shall have power to examine witnesses and take evidence and require the produc tion of books and papers; if any person shall refuse to appear and testify before him when required or to produce books and papers under his control when re quired, the attorney general may apply to any justice of the supreme court for an order to compet such ap-pearance and production, and the disobedience of such order shall be a contempt of the supreme court and shall be punished by said justice in the same manner as such contempts are punished. 6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect mmediately.
Approved March 11, 1885. An Act to provide additional shop room at the New Jersey State Prison. Whereas, the laws of this state provide for the aboil tion of the existing system of contracts for labor of tion of the existing system of contracts for labor of convicts confined in the state prison of this state and for the employment of the said convicts in the manufacture of goods to be used in other state institutions or under either the system commonly known as the "piece price plan" or the system known as the "public account system," and Whereas, in the opinion of the authorities of the said prison the present show room connected these tiles. prison the present shop room connected therewith is wholly insufficient for the successful establishment of either of the plans authorized by law: 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That for the purpose of altering the present buildings or creeting new buildings to provide the necessary facilities for the proper employment of the saide invicts, the board of inspectors together with the principal keeper and the supervisor of the said prison are hereby appointed and constituted a building commission with au thority to purchase the necessary material, to employ the necessary labor and incur such other expense as may be necessary to after or con-

struct such shops with the approval of the governor of the state as may be required to carry out the aforementioned purposes.

2. And be it enacted, That the sum of fifteen thou-2. And be it enacted, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of this art and the said commission shall have power to use for the said purposes (if in their judgment it shall become necessary) any unexpended balance of the sum appropriated by an act entitled "An act making an appropriation for the extension of the state prison walls," approved April eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and eighty four; provided, that in the alteration or construction of the said buildings all materials and work which in the opinion of the said commission can advantageously to the state be furnished or done by contract shall be so done or furnished after due advertisement for proposals; and provided. after due advertisement for proposals; and provided further, that so far as shall be deemed practicable the labor of the convicts in the said prison shall be employed and utilized in the said alteration or com 3. And be it enacted, That the comptroller of the state Is hereby empowered and authorized to draw his warrants from time to time upon the state treas ury for the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act upon bills and vouchers certi fied and approved by the said commission.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect Approved March 10, 1885.

CHAPTER LXXL An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction," approved March twenty seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section seventy-six of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

[76. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of teachers' institutes, the procuring of teachers and lecturers for said institutes, and other necessary expenses of the same in each county of the state, there may be paid annually to the county superintendents of the respective counties, upon the certificate of the state superintendent of public instruction a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars to one teachers' institute in any county, and where two or more counties join in holding a and where two or more counties join in holding a union institute each county so uniting may receive a like sum, the same to be paid on the certificate of the state superintendent of public instruction, out of the income of the school fund upon the warrant of the income of the school fund upon the warrant of the comptroller upon itemized accounts rendered to him by the state superintendent of public instruction of the expenses incurred.]

Approved March 11, 1885.

CHAPTER LXXII. An Act to provide compensation to constables for extra services rendered to the courts of the several counties of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That whenever any constable of any circuit-court of over and term iner, court of general quarter sessions of the peace or court of common pleas of this state shall be required by any of the said courts to attend upon any jury while out considering of their verdict. For more than six hours after the usual hour of adjournment of said courts, then it shall be lawful for the presiding judge of said court in his discretion to order that the said constable be allowed extra compensation for the said extra attendance at the same rate as is now allowed xtra attendance at the same rate as is now allowed by law for regular daily attendance upon said courts and to be paid in the same manner as constables are now paid for attendance upon the said courts.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect mmediately. Approved March 11, 1885. CHAPTER LXXIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relative to the jurisdiction and practice of district courts in this state," approved March twenty seventh, eight-een hundred and eighty-two. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That section three of said act be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

[3. And be it enacted, That the pleadings to be filed in said district courts in any suit where the debt demanded, or damage claimed, actually exceeds the sum or value of two hundred dollars, shall be the same as those in the circuit courts of the several sum or value of two hundred dollars, shall be the same as those in the circuit courts of the several counties of this state, and the declaration in any such suit shall be filed within ten days after the return day named in the summons, and the pleas or demurrer of the defendant shall be filed within ten days after the time limited for filing the plaintiff's declaration; and in each succeeding pleading, muti the cause is at issue, shall be filed within ten days after the time limited for pleading by the opposite party; and every cause when at issue shall be noticed for the limited for the days therefore, and it is at five the state of the same shall be noticed for the limited for the file within the days therefore, and it is not the same shall be noticed for and every cause when at issue shall be noticed for trial within twenty days thereafter, and at least five days notice of trial shall be given by the piaintiff served in the same manner as in the circumpath of the several counties of this step of trial within said shall neglect to work of the awarded for the defendant them case of a non-suit, with costs, unless the courful within the costs of the several counties in the circuit courful such cause shall be the same to the attorney, courful clerk and sheriff as are taxable in the circuit courful of the several counties in this state; provided, however, that in case the plaintiff shall upon, or within ten days after, the return day of the summons figured that in the circuit courful and serve a copy thereof on the defendant or his attorney, the defendant shall plead or demur thereto within ten days from the date of such fendant or his attorney, the defendant shall plead or demur thereto within ten days from the date of such service, and in default thereof the plaintiff may have judgment in the same manner that judgment by de-fault is rendered in the circuit courts of the several counties in this state.]

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1885.

W. V. S. & CO.

Having secured the premises formerly occupied by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and completed all improvements, are prepared to exhibit in their new store a stock unsurpassed in the

Ladies and Misses MUSLIN AND MERINO UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY.

Also, a splendid assortment of

CORSETS

Including the Celebrated

C. P. CORSET.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

and the full line of

Thompson's Glove Fitting Corsets

In addition to the above, we have ready for sale an entirely

NEW STOCK

Infants' Long and Short

White Dresses and Skirts.

The increased space permits a much larger display than hereto-FANCY GOODS

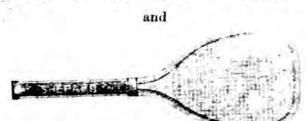
of every description, and buyers will find Goods of this class in our STOCK

which we have never kept before.

725 to 729 Broad St.,

LAWN TENNIS GOODS

NEWARK, N. J.



Bourne's Tennis Score Book,

FIFTEEN CENTS, BOURNE & HALSEY,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

7 Cortlandt Street, New York.

C. PARKER,

PHOTOGRAPHER 695 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Company,

NEWARK, N. J. AMZIDODD. - - - -President.

ASSETS (Market Valuea) - - -

LIABILITIES (4 per cent Reserve) - - - 35,857,827 70 SURPLUS (New York Standard) -Policies Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second year. IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as its

alue will pay for : or, if preferred, a Paid up Policy for its full value is issued n exchange. After the third year Policies are INCONTESTABLE, except as against intenoral fraud : and all restrictions as to travel or occupation are reme CASH LOANS are made to the extent of 50 per cent, of the reserve value. where valid assi a nents of the Policies can be made as collateral security. LOSSES paid immediately upon completion and approval of proofs.

Foreign Exchange. REMOVED TO

> 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Near Market Street.

ISSUE DRAFT'S OR MONEY ORDERS FOR Ireland, Europe.

And all parts of the world. Letters of Credit for Travelers. All kinds of foreign money ex-

changed. Trans-Atlantic express. PASSAGE TICKETS.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage, on

CUNARD, WHITE STAR, INMAN, GUION, AN-CHOR, NATIONAL, STATE, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, RED STAR, And all lines of Ocean Steamers.